

Not By Bread Alone.

At a ministers' meeting the other day Rev. Dr. Rainsford was telling of the futility of trying to comfort persons in distress with Bible texts. "I had an experience in my early career," he said, "which made such an impression on me that it has saved me from many mistakes. Whenever I tried to persuade an Irish member of my flock to pay more attention to his church duties he would make an excuse that it took him all his time to earn a living, and would touch my heart by his explanation of the difficulty of making money. "But," I exclaimed, "A man does not live by bread alone."

"No, your Reverence," replied Patrick, "sure he needs a bit of meat and vegetables as well."

"Since that time," said the doctor, "I have resisted the temptation to ladle out cant in place of human sympathy and concrete aid."

Cause Vs. Beer.

"Why do you call him Cain?" inquired Adam.

"Because the little darling can't be beat," replied Eve, with feminine logic.

Thus was the sugar controversy started in Paradise; the young man's subsequent career leaving it an open question.

Merrill's Foot Powder.

An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle tin package for 25c. Edwin F. Merrill, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

A ship's cable is usually 720 feet long, but in charts a cable equals 907.56 feet, or the tenth of a sea mile.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It treats the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The German Army war uniform will henceforth be grey. That color has been decided on by the Kaiser.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Official bottles and testimonials. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Males preponderant in the population of Sheffield, England, to the extent of 1007 to every 1000 females.

H. H. GARNER'S SOX, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The first complete edition of Poe's works in a German version was printed a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The monkey wrench gets its name from its inventor, Thomas Monkey, of Borden-town, N. J.

Albert Burch, Wes Toledo, Ohio, says "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The foundation of the Bank of England strong-room is sixty-six feet below street level.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMPSON, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Some men never break themselves of bad habits until they find themselves broke.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."

W. D. Quinn, Mansfield, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness. You need Ayer's Pills.

Buckingham's Dye

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye.

50c. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

RIPANS

For years I had been a sufferer with chronic stomach trouble, pressure of gas and distress of my bowels. I contracted what the doctor pronounced a low type of malaria. I could not take solid food at all, and only a very little of the lightest diet would create fever and vomiting. The druggist sent me a box of Ripans Tablets, saying he sold more Ripans than anything else for stomach trouble. I not only found relief, but believe I have been permanently cured.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Indicated with black eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water



GOOD ROADS

Has the Best Methods.

Of all the counties in the State, Oneida seems to have developed most interest in good roads and the best methods of getting and maintaining the same. Just how many of Oneida's inhabitants have attained to this high stage of civilization we do not know, but certainly enough of them have done so to form a good roads league which not only takes energetic part in the practical work of scientific highway improvement, but also gives wide distribution to well prepared "literature" on the subject, urging other people to wake up in their own interests, to abandon the old and barbarous plan of wasting ineffectual labor on bad roads, and, taking advantage of the Higbie-Armstrong act, to pay their taxes in money, secure the aid offered by the State, and to become rich and happy after the example of Oneida County. Besides an elaborate report on its own operations, the league is now sending out the recommendations of the standing committee appointed at the last convention of the Highway Supervisors convention. This is a really able document, containing many excellent suggestions, and well calculated to convince all readers, as it says, that the improvement of our State highways is not a fad in the interest of the users of light vehicles, but a question of the greatest commercial importance, affecting the transportation of the farm products of the State, and of as much importance to the in-cheapening of transportation on railroads controlled by corporations, or terests of the State of New York as the cheapening of transportation on the State canals. Especial attention is deserved by the paragraphs devoted to the rapidity with which narrow tires on heavily loaded vehicles will destroy even the best of roads, to the need of sign posts, and to the best ways of raising money for creating a system of highways worthy of the Empire State. The activities of this Oneida County Good Roads League are all highly commendable. It is beyond question that money spent intelligently on roads brings in a larger return to a greater number of people than almost any other investment of public funds, and is a form of taxation which ought to be much more popular than it is.—New York Times.

England and France.

Two hundred years ago England had the worst roads in the world, because the peasantry living on the roads alone were required to work them. In speaking of them, Macaulay says, "That a route connecting two great towns which have a large and flourishing trade with each other should be maintained at the cost of the rural population scattered between them is manifestly unjust. It was not until many toll bars have been violently pulled down, until the troops had in many instances been forced to act against the people and until much blood had been shed that a good system had been introduced." Every class now contributes to the maintenance of the road system in England.

The French have probably the most efficient laws and regulations in the world for the building and repairing of highways. The Minister of Public Works has the general superintendence of all roads and ways by land and by water. There are four classes of roads recognized by law—namely (1) national, (2) department, (3) military and (4) cross roads. National roads are built and kept up by the national treasury. Departmental roads are a charge upon the departments through which they pass, and part of the military roads are kept up by the government and a part by the departments through which the roads pass.

The cross roads are kept up by the communes, though sometimes in thinly populated regions these communes receive assistance from the government, especially when these roads become of importance.

The national roads are paved like a street, having an average width of fifty-two and one-half feet. The departmental roads are thirty-nine feet wide, and the military and cross roads are of variable width. Piles of broken stone are placed at convenient distances, and a man is constantly employed in repairing each section.

Farmers Like Oil-Covered Roads.

The work of oiling the roads is taking right along with farmers and people who come to Augusta from the country. "Nearly the whole of last week was spent by the gang assigned to this work and the apparatus in treating the Wrightsboro road to this new bath. The first experiment was made several weeks ago by Judge Eve at the stockade, but he thought the experiment had not been given a proper test when under shelter, and decided as soon as practicable to get on the road in open with the oil. The experiment at the stockade was such a success that the Grand Jury recommended the use of the oil on the roads, and the Wrightsboro thoroughfare was selected as the first to be given the treatment. Several farmers coming into the city to-day over that portion already covered say the travel has been greatly improved. They notice at once the absence of the dust usual on a dry, hot day as this, and say their horses seem to really enjoy traveling over it. Where the sun strikes the work the oil percolates with surprising rapidity, and in a couple of days the road is in good condition for traveling. After the bath

the surface is left with a kind of spongy covering, yet of a nature into which the tires of the vehicles do not sink or cut as might be expected. The experiment period is practically over now, and the new material will be used on the road improvement throughout the county this year.—Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

CONNECTICUT'S BLIND MILLER.

Novel System by Which He Weighs Grain and Feed Which He Sells.

Hugh Lee, sealer of weights and measures, a few days ago, in his tour of inspection, stumbled on to one of the most remarkable business men in Connecticut, D. F. Dickerman, who owns the grist mill on the Westfield road, formerly belonging to W. H. Baldwin, which he conducts in a very successful manner. He is blind, but he has been at the mill so long that he knows every plank in the building, and without assistance is able to grind the grist of the farmers, as well as sell grain and feed to others.

One of the most interesting portions of his work is the weighing of the grain and feed which he sells. He has devised a system whereby he can weigh out any quantity with accuracy. He has a number of little sticks, which are cut just the length to mark off on the arm of the scale the different weights. By selecting his fifty-pound stick, which he can pick out by feeling its length, he places it against the end of the arm of the scale, and then moves the pendant up until it reaches the other end of the stick.

He has sticks ranging from five to eighty pounds he would take his twenty-pound stick and place it at the opposite end of the arm, which is graduated for 100 pounds. After setting the scale to weigh what he wants he puts his goods on the platform, and by putting his hand lightly over the arm is able to tell when the scales balance, and thus he weighs accurately any amount he desires.

All the different grains are kept in separate bins, and he knows where to find every article in his place. He hands up to the farmers who drive up to the front door to buy feed for their stock. In operating the machinery of the mill he is just as methodical as clockwork, and any one watching him would never dream that he could not see.—New York Sun.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

To bury a truth is to raise a lie.

Every moral inheritance is entailed.

Regeneration does more than reform.

Moral exercise makes moral athletes.

Hard living does not make easy dying.

All great work consists of small deeds.

Blessings come in service as well as after it.

Men are either moulders or are moulded.

The heart makes a good engine, but a poor rudder.

Growing and giving are the best evidences of living.

Sponges gather easily, but they are quickly wrung dry.

Yesterday's success may be the secret of to-day's failure.

It is better to be saved in a storm than drowned in a calm.

The edifice of character cannot be built without an architect.

The first effect of knowledge is the consciousness of ignorance.—Ran's Horn.

British vs. Yankee Boys.

A stout Englishwoman said the other day that in her opinion the American climate is "better for boys" than that of her native island.

"My first two boys were born in Yorkshire," she said, "and my younger three were born in Massachusetts and Ohio. Well, these three fellows are way ahead of their British brothers. They have more brains and they're quicker to catch on to things."

Her husband agreed with her so far as the intellectual superiority of his American boys was concerned. He added, however, that the blessing was not an unmixed one.

"The American boy has more cheek," he said. "He talks too much and thinks little of his father. My English boys, when they were boys, used to look up to their pop. They thought me the cleverest and bravest man on earth. That isn't what my Yankee lads think of me. They obey me all right enough, but there is something in their eye all the time which makes me feel as if they set me down for a foreign old fool. They're too proud of their country, and everything that isn't American seems small and funny to them."

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Crowns by Wholesale.

They did many things better in the old world than in the new. Coronation processions were one of them. It is told of one of the ancient kings of Egypt that his coronation procession occupied a whole day in passing through the city of Alexandria, and that 3200 crowns of gold were carried by the servants. One crown was three feet in height and twenty-four feet in circumference. There were also carried in the processions sixty-four suits of golden armor, two boots of gold four and a half feet in length, twelve golden basins, ten large vases of perfumes for the baths, twelve ewers, fifty dishes and a large number of tables—all of gold. Twenty-three of 3200 crowns were valued at \$384,400 and it is not surprising that the procession was guarded by 90,000 soldiers.—St. James's Gazette.

The cost of lighting and buoying the United States coast is \$250 a year for each mile.



POPULAR SCIENCE

The frequency of thunder storms in the United States, as shown by reports from the nearly 200 stations of the Weather Bureau, is greatest, seventy per annum, in Florida. The number gradually lessens to the westward, until it is but four in Pacific coast towns, and to the northward, until it is but ten in Nova Scotia.

Fishes, like trees, have their "annual rings." The scales of many fishes show a series of parallel concentric lines, which indicate successive increments of growth, and these lines of growth prove to be more widely separated in that part of the scale formed during the warm season of the year than in that of the cold season. Mr. J. Stuart Thompson, who has been studying the markings, has reached the important conclusion that in many species the ages of individuals may be determined quite accurately.

The color law in the animal kingdom, as stated by the American artist, Mr. A. H. Thayer, has been much discussed among scientists recently. He says that it produces an effect exactly contrary to the ordinary shading of objects illuminated by light from the sky. Being dark above and light below, and having colors that harmonize with its surroundings the animal when motionless loses the appearance of solidity and blends with the background so nicely that it often escapes the eye. The law applies alike to quadrupeds, birds, fishes and insects, and seems to be a part of nature's scheme of protective coloration.

It is not often that science acknowledges herself at fault in an apparently simple matter, but she frankly does so in regard to the color and marking of a large proportion of birds' eggs. A reason there must be for their infinite diversity—it cannot be an aesthetic one, and we all can say with confidence that the ever-pervading instinct of distrust is probably exhibited in egg shells as in more important things, and the main idea in their scheme of coloration has been the securing of safety from many enemies by harmonizing them with their surroundings. But it is a scheme full of perplexing exceptions, which any one can study for himself at this charming season.

The supply of lobster has been steadily decreasing for five years past, and various methods of artificial culture of them have been tried in vain. Professor Bumpus, of the American Museum of Natural History, has at last succeeded, however, in discovering the secret of success. His method is to keep the water in which the lobster fry are placed after hatching in constant motion, for if allowed to settle the fry smother or devour each other. By this means the young lobsters are successfully reared, until, at the end of from nine to sixteen days, they are able to take care of themselves. The United States Fish Commission is arranging to restock the waters along our coast with lobsters reared in this way.

The Nocturnal Muskrat.

Although frequently seen swimming and feeding in the daytime, the muskrat is nocturnal in its habits, spending the greater part of the day during the summer in burrows in the banks of rivers and ponds, each burrow consisting of a chamber with numerous exits under the surface of the water. During the winter it lives in a cone-shaped hut or house built during the fall among the waving flags in the marshes. These houses are made of roots, flags, grasses and small pieces of water-soaked wood, all cemented together by a sort of mortar made of clay and mud. While comparatively smooth and even on the inside, they are rough on the outside, and resemble somewhat the haycocks on newly mown meadows. They are located in water varying from two to four feet in depth, and are built up to the height of two or three feet above the surface of the water, leaving room for an air chamber within, which forms the nest. Thus the houses are from three to six feet in height, and each one contains from four to nine muskrats. Three or four channels or "leads" are cut in different directions from the centre, for ingress and egress, the material thus displaced being used in strengthening the foundations. Below the water line the houses are of bare mud inside, with a floor of sticks and grasses a few inches above the water. They are similar to beaver lodges, but are far inferior in design, workmanship and durability. Being roughly constructed they are more easily repaired or replaced when damaged or destroyed.

Known by Her Scent.

Women who habitually use a certain perfume come to be known by their scent. Most of the famous women of history had their favorite odors, or attars. Queen Victoria was partial to opopanax. Cleopatra's choice was jasmine. Semiramis preferred otto of roses, made from the fragrant damasks in her own hanging gardens in Babylon. The Queen of Sheba used an otto made of cinnamon. Musk was popular among the great ladies of France in the time of Louis XV. Women of this day use violet, Jockey Club, white rose, heliotrope, verbena, vanilla, tuberose, jonquil, etc.—New York Press.

Getting Rid of the Cook.

Woman's idea of writing good references for a bad cook is that it is an easy way to get rid of her on friendly terms.—New York Press.

"I SUFFERED TERRIBLY WITH FEMALE WEAKNESS;"

SAYS MRS. ESTHER M. MILNER.

"I Had the Headache Continually—Could Not Do My Work—Pe-ru-na Cured."

Mrs. Esther M. Milner, DeGraff, Ohio, writes:

"I was a terrible sufferer from female weakness and had the headache continually. I was not able to do my housework for my husband and myself. I wrote you and described my condition as near as possible. You recommended Peruna. I took four bottles and was completely cured. I think Peruna a wonderful medicine and have recommended it to my friends with best results."

—Mrs. E. M. Milner.

Miss Mamie Groth, Platteville, Wis., writes: "Accept a grateful girl's thanks for the wonderful help I have received through the use of Peruna. Although I looked well and strong I have for several years suffered with frequent backache, and would for several days have splitting headaches. I did not wish to fill my system with poisonous drugs, and so when several of my friends advised me to take Peruna, I asked my physician what he thought of it. He recommended it, and so I took it and am entirely without pain of any kind now."

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, has had over fifty years' experience in the treatment of female catarrhal diseases. He advises women



MRS. ESTHER M. MILNER.

free of charge. If you are suffering from any female derangement write him a description of your symptoms and he will give you the benefit of his experience in the treatment of women's diseases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Truthful, Pure, THE FISHBURNE SCHOOL, Waynesboro, Virginia. English, Classical and Military. Experienced Teachers. Thorough Work. Superior Location. Write for Catalogue. JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

Mitigating Circumstances.

"I should think," said the lady to the big, husky specimen of humanity who had come for the clothes, "that you would be ashamed to let your wife take in washing."

"I reckon 'tis kinder hard on the old woman," replied the man who was too heavy for light work and too light for heavy work, "an' I wouldn't let her do it but for one thing."

"And what is that?" asked the lady.

"I've got ter have something ter eat and wear," answered the victim of circumstances.

Smithdeals

In the oldest and only business college in Va. owning its building—a grand new one. No vacations. Ladies & gentlemen. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Telegraphy, &c. Leading business college south of the Potomac river. —Phila. Stenographer. Address, G. M. Smithdeal, President, Richmond, Va.

SLICKERS?

WHY TOWER'S FISH BRAND OF COURSE! THE STANDARD BRAND OF WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT. Made in black or yellow of the best materials and sold with our warrant by reliable dealers everywhere. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1856.

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC. BEST FOR THE BOWELS. 10c. 50c. 10c. 50c. Genuine stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL

EARACHE. ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

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FULL COURSES in Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Agriculture, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.

Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses.

Rooms Free to all students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year of any of the Collegiate Courses.

Rooms to Rent, moderate charge to students over seventeen preparing for Collegiate Courses. A limited number of Candidates for the Ecclesiastical state will be received at special rates.

St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 18 years, is unique in the completeness of its equipment.

The 50th Year will open September 9, 1902. Catalogues free. Address, Rev. A. M. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

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